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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Arthur Wellesley Peel was elected Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday. General Graham is preparing to attack Osman Digma. = Mr. Hunt, Minister to Russia, is dying. - The Cunard steamer Servia was passed on February 22 in a disabled condition. French General Schramm and General Felix de Wimpffen are dead.

Congress .- In the Senate yesterday the House favorably; as also was the bill to prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. A joint resolution was offered and passed, thanking Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the present of the Alert. - The bill to provide additional steel cruisers for the Navy was taken up and debated, but a vote was not reached. In the House the Senate bill for the completien of the Du Pont statue was passed. - A bill was reported favorably for the relief of the officers and men of the Monitor. ____ The pleuro-pneumo nia bill was further debated, without action

DOMESTIC .- The Supreme Court refuses to issue an injunction against the West Shere, === The Rev. Nelson Ayres, a Baltimore ritualistic minister, has been forced to resign. == The Red River has in some sense representative because it is the stration. The explosions in the offices of the overflowed plantations for a bundred miles near Shreveport. - The turning-point in prices of produce at Chicago was reached. ____ The Nation al Bird Show opened in Boston. - Brigadier-General Graves, of Buffalo, has resigned from the National Guard. === The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met at Binghamton. = Ex-Governer Hubbard, of Connecticut, is ill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -The meeting in favor of the Roosevelt High License bill in Chickering Hall last night was addressed by Mr. Beecher, Justice Davis and Dr. Crosby. === The relation of the church to the criminal classes was discussed yesterday at two meetings under the auspices of the New York Prison Association, —— A fire in Brook-lyn caused damage of nearly \$150,000. = There was no performance at the Cosmopolitan Theatre. - The members of the Republican County Committee opposed to O'Brien decided to support M. W. Cooper for president of that body. ____ Two ferry boats were in collision in the North River. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412¹2 grains), 86.31 cents. === Stocks generally were dull and fluctuated irregularly, finally closing steady at lower

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy or fair and colder weather, preceded by cloudy weather and chances of light snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38°; lowest, 34°; average, 3618°.

The strike at Fall River seems to be breaking up. Three mills began work again yesterday, and the number of hands in factories which never entirely stopped work is reported to be increasing. This indicates that the laborers | the various prominently-mentioned Republicans | without authority from any recognized agency are beginning to see the folly of a strike at this | in the various critical localities. Good-tempered time at least. It is a pity that they did not perceive this a month ago. These few weeks of idleness have cost them many thousand dollars

It seems almost incredible that a human body should have been allowed to float around in the reservoir in Central Park for two weeks before it was discovered. What were the watchmen doing? Not only did they fail for a fortnight to detect the presence of a corpse in the water from which the city supply is derived, but when the body now lying in the Morgue was at last found, the discovery was not made by the employes of the Public Works Department, whose duty it is to guard the reservoir, but by two men who happened to be passing. How long should these watchmen keep their places?

Prisons and prison management are subjects likely to be well discussed in this city this week. The meeting held in Grace Hall yesterday was made up of ministers resident in this State. The gatherings to be held during the rest of the week will be under the auspices of the National Prison Association, and it is hoped that many men interested in prison reform from all parts of the Union will be present. The scope of the discussion is wide and most of those who are expected to take part in it are men of experience in the work of reforming criminals. Doubtless the Prison Labor Commission will be able to get some excellent hints from these proceedings.

Pew bills have ever been before the Legislature which have had more hearty support from the respectable residents of New-York than the

bill. The meeting in Chickering Hall, under mean Morrison for President and Carlisle for the auspices of the Church Temperance Society, master of the House, or Carlisle for President last night, was called especially to support the and Morrison for Secretary of the Treasury. latter measure; but, as was aptly said by one Being disgusted at the defeat of this plan of of the speakers, the two bilis go hand in hand; each will weaken the influence of the the other kind of Democrats "will see where liquor-sellers in the affairs of this city. The principal speakers last night in favor of the High License bill were Mr. Beecher, Judge also uses some of his shortest Saxon words, and Davis and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Ab- Mr. Watterson repeats that he is utterly indifstracts from their addresses are given elsewhere | ferent to the fate of a party that does not mean in this paper.

The passage of the McPherson banking bill by the Senate, and the decision of the House Committee yesterday to prefer it to various bills which have been under consideration, renders it probable that the country may be enabled to give this Congress credit for at least one piece of useful legislation. The McPherson bill, as has been stated, is not by any means a perfect measure. It is not the remedy that Congress ought to apply. But it is clearly the best that this Congress is willing to apply, and the circumstances are such that some legislation in that direction has become absolutely necessary. It is entirely proper-indeed, it is the duty of Republicans-to point out that Congress can do and ought to do a better thing. But it seems none the less their duty to secure the passage of the best measure that can be obtained from this Democratic Congress.

At every session of the Assembly in the last few years some one has proposed a bill providing for the repayement of Fifth-ave, below Fifty-ninth-st.; and every time the measure has concealed some job, and therefore has failed to become a law. Consequently the avenue, which needs repayement badly, is left in its wretched condition. The measure introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. M. C. Murphy is just as bad as those which have preceded it. It provides for repavement as far as Ninetieth-st. That is not needed above Fiftyninth-st. Of course the work ought not to be done by the Department of Public Works; and yet the commission proposed by Mr. Murphy will not do. Why go to Brooklyn for a Commissioner? Has New-York no citizens free from political complications who can attend to the work ? Plainly in its present shape the bill ought not to pass.

AN INTERESTING CANVASS.

A correspondent in Pennsylvania has been at considerable pains to collect opinions regarding Republican Presidential candidates from the chairmen of county committees and other leading citizens in every county of the five great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The results of this inquiry are summed up in another column. The showing presents some curious features. The long lead that Mr. Blaine has will not surprise anyone, unless it be those over-informed newspapers which are constantly insisting that Mr. Blaine has no strength with the people, in the face of a thousand proofs to the contrary. The fact is, that the persistence of the popular demand, in various parts of the country, that Mr. Blaine shall be a candidate, in spite of the understanding that he does not desire the nomination, is a proof of popularity which is rarely seen. This sentiment is not manufactured. It shows itself spontaneously, in the newsbill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported | papers, in nominating conventions, at primary elections, and it all proceeds upon the assumption that Mr. Blaine is sincere in his present attitude. These men seem to find nothing incredible in the idea that a man who has been frank enough to let it be seen that he would consider the Presidency a high honor may now prefer not to be a candidate.

scattered through five States, the point of first choice of barely seven per cent, and the it is denounced as a distinctively Irish crime. second choice of only ten per cent. There will The inference, moreover, is so well grounded in be the more readiness to accept these figures as reason as to have the force of practical demon-Arthur seems to have little popular strength as | near Charing Cross, and yesterday morning at a candidate. His case is a curious one. His re- the Victoria Station, are universally believed to however, so far as can be judged from the informal expressions that have been made, to see him re-elected. All the efforts to bring this a band of Irish-American dynamite-workers orabout seem to come from the "machine'

politicians. The remarkable preference shown for Robert Lincoln for Vice-President is another point of the systematic use of explosives has received interest. Nearly 60 per cent of the responses from the more disreputable Irish journals would made suggest his name. This is a curious result, because whatever Presidential gossip like those which have preceded it, was unthere has been about Mr. Lincoln has always doubtedly planned by miscreants professing to connected his name with the first place on the be laboring in the service of the ever-faithful ticket. But if there is strength merely in a island. The police may not succeed in making name, Mr. Lincoln's would help the Republican any arrests, but in London, Dublin and New-

public sentiment mainly because they enable the Republican party to understand So long as these inquiries promotion of jealousies among factions or to efforts to break down candidates, they do good. The object of every delegate to Chicago ought to be to select that candidate who can most surely poll the largest vote in the most States, in November. To that end nothing is so important as accurate knowledge of the strength or weakness now of discussion of the good or bad points in the records of candidates, and honest expositions of popular sentiment concerning them, if frankly had this spring, may avert disaster in the au-

THE THRE -BARRELLED PARTY.

The Democrats have decided to take a month, after the Republican National Convention has adjourned, to consider what they had better do about it. All this is natural. The Republican party, having principles, is willing to proclaim them. The Democratic party, having only hunger, waits to find out what it can promise with the best chance of getting office. The Republicans lose nothing by holding an early convention. They have a record, which commits them to certain principles, and as to those a convention could not change the attitude of the party in the public estimation if it desired. The Democrats, by holding a late convention, only confess what everybody knows, that their only principle is to get office if they can, and that they are ready to make whatever professions may seem, in the light of circumstances, most likely to secure success. so far, both parties take the position which belongs to them, and which sincere Republicans desire to see them take.

Chicago, for the Democrats, means another dodge. "Carter Harrison's protectionist mob,' Democrats say, will overwhelm the convention, and frighten it out of any avowal of hostility to the protective tariff. Therefore Mr. Morrison is indignant. Knowing that four-fifths of his party agrees with his ultra free trade notions, he wants to have its aims boldly proclaimed, and then, if New-York, New-Jersey measure to take the confirming power from | and Ohio must be abandoned, he would hope for | York Star. claiming that Tammany commands

operations, Mr. Morrison grimly suggests that they will come to." Doubtless; they have been seeing for twenty-four years. Senator Vest "tariff reform." Another leading Democrat affirms that at any rate they will cashier Mr. Barnum when the new committee organizes the party " wants no more Barnum, barrel, or mules. This fight belongs to the West," he says. That is not so clear. The party had its choice between principles and a "barrel." It seems to have chosen the "barrel."

To begin with, the whiskey barrel. Mr. Morrison has been compelled to report with favor the bill to extend the time for paying taxes on whiskey. This was demanded by the liquor league by which Ohio was secured for the Hoadly-Bookwalter-Payne combination, and it is pretty clear that this combination does not propose Morrison or Carlisle for President. It boasts of power in Indiana, Illinois and Iowain fact, wherever the liquor interest is strongas well as in Ohio. Yet Mr. Morrison was obliged to obey its orders. Members who represent the whiskey barrel informed him, it is stated, that there should be no tariff bill until he gave the liquor interest a chance to get rid of the payment of taxes. The recent letter of Governor Hoadly advocating increased duties on wool was notice to the same effect. The Democrats who want to win by declaring Democratic principles begin to see that the barrels are too many for them.

The "barrel" party proposes to send a dele gation from New-York, nominally for Governce Cleveland. Said a member of the Democratic State Committee, "Cleveland stands about right on the tariff question, because he has no record on it. He is just where Tilden was." The Cleveland delegates are expected, however, to recognize the surpassing virtues of Mr. Payne, as the one man who can best represent barrel politics. For Mr. Cleveland, like his predecessor, Mr. Tilden, could represent only the money barrel. Other men might represent the oil barrel, and others still the whiskey barrel. But Mr. Payne is rich; the liquo: interest, with 2,000,000 barrels of whiskey, is behind him, and it would be strange if he should not be favored by the Standard Oil Company with its 30,000,000 barrels of oil. No other man can begin to compete with him as

" the Barrel Candidate." The candidates of principles will go to Chicago heavily handicapped. The Democratic party does not know what its principles are, or whether it has any. But the barrel candidates have no such trouble. The party does know that it is hungry, and wants office. It does not know that the man who can convince its delegates can be expected to bring the same barrel or barrels to bear upon the voters. The party cannot tell to save its life whether it is for a protective tariff or free trade. But it is absoutely certain that it wants experienced and honest Republicans turned out of office, and inexperienced Democrats put in. That it calls "administrative reform," and on that one thing the party is united. Hence Chicago, and a barrel candidate-the more barrels the better.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

Ireland has never had a more insidious for than the man who invented dynamite. Whenever a mysterious explosion occurs in any part of the United Kingdom, it is assumed at once to be due to this destructive agency and is charged Next to the fact that Mr. Blaine is the first to the account of Irish conspirators. There may choice of forty per cent of these Republicans, net be a particle of evidence respecting its origin; in any other country it might be an ingreatest interest is that President Arthur is the explicable mystery; but occurring in England, result of general observation that President Local Government Board, at Praed-st., and cent course as President has won placid ap- be the work of Irish desperadoes. The evidence proval from the people, who show little desire, may be wanting, but the verdict is none the less definite and emphatic, wherever it may be rendered. Even if the arrest and conviction of ganized for the diabolical purpose of destroying life and property in England did not warran this conclusion, the open encouragement which go far toward sustaining it. The new outrage, ticket in the second place as much as in the first. York this wanton crime against civilization will We attach importance to such indications of | be ascribed with one consent to Irish malevolence and desperation.

It is a foul imputation upon the intelligence and morality of the Irish people to assume that are directed only to that end, and not to the | these execrable plots and outrages are in any sense representative acts. The island ought not to be held responsible for them, for they are crimes committed in its name by self-appointed agents actuated by a mediaval spirit of barbarous hate and frenzy. It is, nevertheless, within the power of these hideous dynamite-workers to do irreparable injury to the Irish cause. A small knot of irresponsible miscreants, acting of political agitation or of public opinion, they are bringing everlasting infamy upon the Irish name and prejudicing the enlightened judgment, not only of England, but of the world, against an honorable and legitimate causeconstitutional agitation in favor of legislative independence. Every patriotic Irishman ought to denounce such outrages, not only for their abominable wickedness, but for their insensate folly. What useful end can be accomplished by an indiscriminate destruction of life and property in the streets of London, or in the sunken road-bed of the Underground Railway? Such wanton crimes can have no other effect than to bring hatred upon the country they are meant

FIGHTING KELLY AGAIN.

The Boston Post declines to wait until the National Democratic Convention shall have been held before proceeding to open the campaign on its own account. It begins the exercises on this occasion by jumping upon an eminent Democratic leader of this State, with both feet. The eminent Democratic leader's name is John Kelly. Mr. Kelly is accustomed to being trodden under foot by his political brethren ;perhaps he even takes pleasure in the operation -"the massage system" being beneficial to some constitutions. Nevertheless, the attack of The Post may disturb his composure, seeing that it is unusually sharp. Mr. Kelly is spoken of as "this bullet-headed traitor," "this vulgar and long-suffered ring-ruler of the metropolis," and his associates are denounced as a pluguglies" and a "picturesque following of slumgullions." The immediate cause of this outburst of wrath is a recent article in The New-

"be accorded the recognition they deserve, without haggling or contention."

The Post is not in favor of according Tammany the "recognition" it claims or any recognition at all. It argues that the policy of extermination ought to be enforced against Mr. Kelly and his supporters. To show that it is as vigorous in contention as in the creation of the epithet pure and simple, we reproduce this exract from its argument :

We firmly believe that Democratic chances will be better, even on the low plane of temperary expediency, to fight this vulgar and vile swaggerer, this seif-advertised purveyer of political treason, than they will be if the party trusts to any terms that it may make with him worst we should experience another defeat; but a defeat with honor, a position immensurably preferable to vie tory with dishonor. How can the Democrats prove that they are in carnest in their pledges of reform if they accept the terms of this archangel of political baseness !

If this shall be in the green tree, what shall be in the dry? If peace and brotherly kindness reign in the party to this extent in February, what a love feast should be got ready by July! There has been an impression that such was the anxiety of Democrats in regard to the tariff that this was to be an off year, so far as John Kelly was concerned. But it would seem not. The Boston Post, speaking for the Democracy of New-England, appounces that if the campaign is to meet the best expectations, the sacrificial archangel of political baseness"-meaning J.

It will be interesting to see what will follow. for the good of the party. But heretofore when the knife was brought out he has had other views of his political duty as modified by his York. political strength. He has declined to be a victim and has remained a boss.

RUMORS FROM THE SOUDAN.

Events in the Soudan are moving so rapidly that a revulsion of public sentiment in England may be witnessed within a week. The British army has arrived at Suakim in readiness to march at once to the relief of Tokar. But the garrison has not deemed it prudent to wait for the rescuers. There are contradictory rumors, but undoubtedly it has surrendered to the rebels on terms honorable to itself, and, unless Osman Digma has violated his pledges, it has escaped the fate of the brave soldiers at Sinkat. The fall of Tokar leaves General Graham's column without an objective point. It is an expedition without motive or mission. Kassala, where there is another Egyptian garrison, lies in the interior a long distance away, and cannot be approached unless the victorious bands of insurgents on the seaboard are first defeated. Neither can a column be sent across the deserts to Berber and Khartoum, so long as the communications in the rear are at the mercy of this hostile force. Unless General Graham can content himself with garrisoning Suakim, there is nothing for him to do but to take the offensive and attack the enemy in the open field-as, indeed, the latest dispatches indicate that he is about to do. But why should an English army make war upon the Soudanese ? What will it profit, if the Egyptian reverses at Trinkitat, Sinkat and Tokar are retrieved by British regulars? Why should a compaign be opened in the pestilential Soudan -one of the worst fighting grounds for Europeans on the face of the earth? These are questions which practical Englishmen will not be slow to ask themselves. Already the Tory and Radical press is deprecating an advance from Suakim as hazardous and unnecessary. It will not be surprising if a revulsion of feelng in England quickly follows the recent demonstrations in favor of military intervention in the Soudan.

It is to be hoped that General Graham will not be forced to march from Trinkitat, as the Home authorities of the War Department seem o have determined. He has not much field artillery, and he has to meet a fee who is well provided with the Krupp guns taken from Baker Pacha and manned by the artillerymen urrendering at Tokar. The Nubian troops who mutinied are to go as camel drivers; and it is clear that the English general should not temporize with mutineers, nor allow them to be in a position to betray the army. Osman Digma is admitted to be a skilful and wily general, who has utilized with uncommon intelligence the advantages given him by Egyptian cowardice or disaffection. He will know how to avail himself of the treachery of these camel drivers. If an expedition were necessary, time should be allowed to obtain Hindu camel drivers from the Quartermaster's Department of the British army in India. But it is not clear that any expedition is necessary, since it is known that the prospect of a British advance to relieve Tokar did not encourage the garrison to resist; and the march of General Graham may likewise be the signal for the surrender of Kassala. The British expedition to unprejuliced eyes seems a wanton hazarding of a European army for no real military purpose, in the hope of regaining prestige by the retaking of Tokar. But the way to regain prestige caunot be to send out into the desert a force of 4,500 Englishmen who will be wilted with the heat and almost at the mercy of several thousand Nubian camel drivers, armed, mutinous and frenzied by superstition.

The news from every quarter of the Nile country continues to be most alarming. From Khartoum vague and contradictory reports are received of the advance of the False Prophet and the speedy abandonment of the capital. General Gordon is apparently preparing for a march northward; and if the reports of the revolt of the Arabs between Korosco and Berber are fully confirmed, this retrograde movement will become impracticable. The situation is growing more serious every day.

The London Spectator thinks that "nothing would be safe from Alexandria to Shanghai, if Arabs defeated, or even seriously checked, English troops." If that is true it seems a pity that General Graham should have been left to discover, at the eleventh hour, that he has little in the shape of artillery to oppose to the Krupp cannon in the hands of the rebels. Providence, in modern warfare, seems to be on the side of the heaviest

" All Democrats who are in favor of pure and economical government" are invited to send delegates to the Chicago Second Fiddle. So the published call reads. "Pure and economical" looks like a bold attempt to shut out the Democrats who have been managing the public affairs of the city of New-York. Obviously a broader call is needed if they are to regard themselves as invited.

Mr. Ruskin has been contributing his mite toward the elucidation of the red sunset question, and as was to be expected he takes an original view of the phenomenon. According to him the upper air has been defiled by the sins of the world, and the red sunsets are significant of moral evil. Plague-clouds formed of the souls of the departed wicked, sweep through the firmament, and darken all the air and render the twilight and the sunsets impure. Plaguewinds, freighted in the same gruesome fashion make men shiver, and wither and bleach the grass and kill the flowers. The curse of its own iniquity, says Mr. Kuskin, is coming upon the world, and the and much more of the kind, dressed in Mr. Ruskin's

this city and demanding that the organization | myta and metaphor, has entertained his hearers apparently much more than a serious attempt to acount for the red sunsets on scientific principles would have done. Meantime it is not believed at all generally that the plague-cloud of dead men's souls is a more probable explanation than the Java

earthquake theory. The Democratic party would be a more successful dealer in futures if it had not bungled so with its past. This fact is calculated to depress the Chicago second Fiddle, as it has all the other Democratic National conventions during the last twenty years or more.

There would appear to be no longer any reason why the bill before the Assembly to pro vide for the retirement of the Bridge Trustees, and the appointment of a smaller Board by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, should not at once be passed. President Kingsley, of the Bridge, is reported to have said that he and his colleagues were anxious that the bill should become law, as they desire to "step down and out." It seems that Senator Jacobs is the person blocking the way. He is pursuing his familiar game by asking that the bill be held in committee until he can be heard. He has defeated for several years the passage of a bill to reduce pilotage fees by similar tactics. Whenever the committee is ready to hear him he is always ill. Last week he again endeavored to postpone action on the pilotage bill because of alleged illness when the committee met. The Senate, however, refused to be humbugged, and accepted the report of the committee. Now that Mr. Kingsley favors the Bridge knife must be inserted in the vitals of "this bill the Assembly ought not to await another day the convenience of Senator Jacobs.

Already the cry is going up from prominent Democratic newspapers that if the Roosevelt bill passes Maybe Mr. Kelly will consent to be sacrificed the Senate, Governor Cleveland must veto it. Of course he must if he cares more about partisanship than about the welfare of the great city of New-

> Controller Chapin has been exhibiting more of the Democratic love for Civil Service Reform. He did not turn out all of the Republican clerks in his office before the Civil Service act took effect on January 4, as was done by some of the other Democratic State officials; and this led to the report that he proposed to comply fully with the spirit of the statute. But the Civil Service law does not prevent removals from being made at will, although the supposition was that this could only be done for cause. Mr. Chapin has taken advantage of the clause to remove, within a few weeks, ten Republican subordinates and fill their places with Demoerats. These removals have been made on the alleged ground of incompetency, although the men removed in some instances have served through several administrations. They were the most experienced men in the office. It is noticeable that in no instance has Mr. Chapin found any Democratic clerk incompetent, though there were several employed in the office.

PERSONAL.

It was thought yesterday that Mrs. Astor had a fair prospect of recovery. She rests well at night, and has recently held her strength, if she has not

Ex-Senator Cragin expects soon to take up his residence in Washington. He retains his home-stead and vote in New-Hampshire, though he has spent most of his time in New-York of late. He has a house in the National capital, occupied at resent by his son.

Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, has run counter to his Democratic followers by expressing views formed by him in the days of abolition agi: ation. He adrocates the wiping-out of all laws that discriminate against colored people—among which in Ohio are provisions for separate schools in the cities, placing a penalty on miscegenation, and the retention of the word "white" in the Constitution.

The late Charles A. Woolsey, for many years Superintendent of the Jersey City Ferry, was in early life the master of a Stonington steamer. One night, while on the way to New-York, the fog be-New-London harbor. The mist lay low on the from the bows; but overhead stars were visible. An impatient passenger asked: "What are you staying here for, captain?" "The fog, sir," was the short but courteous reply. "Fog? there's no fog, captain. Why" (nointing skyward) "I don't think I ever saw the stars more clearly," "Very true, sir, but we are not going that way."

Chief Engineer George Melville will accompany the Greeley Relief Expedition as engineer of the advance ship Thetis, which will be commanded by Captain Schley.

states that he knows nothing of any appointment to the professorship of history at Oxford College, England, and says a vacancy must occur before an appointment can be made. He supposes the position referred to is the Regus Professorship of appointment can be made. He suppose tion referred to is the Regus Profes Modern History, now held by Dr. Stubbs.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "THE BREAD WINNERS." Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College.—Who says that I am the author of "The Bread-Winners"? Printed in The New-York Sun was it? I never read that paper. I can easily understand how such a report might iginate. I have frequently put forth things anonymonsly with the justification that a confession of author ship might hurt me in my profession, or lost I might be taxed with using my position to exploit my work. This opinion, which I have openly confessed, is the same as that cutertained by the author of the book in question. Perhaps this similarity in our excuses may ac my name being used in connection with another's work. I don't believe I could have written it to have saved my life. It is much better to be straight up and down in my deniai. I did'nt write it. Its author has no cause to be shamed of his offspring. It is an exceedingly clever study of an interesting social problem.

INSUFFICIENT SUPPLIES ON VESSELS. Captain A. F. Draylon. - Do you know that it is not an accommon thing for vessels to go to sea with smaller supplies of provisions than they should have to meet probable emergencies. And this is not confined to sailing vessels, for some of our steamers do not carry much more than is needed on a voyage of the usual length, and they do not comply with the laws concerning the required surplus of salt provisions. Those having charge of the supplies are growing negligent and do not get the best of oil for lamps, and it too frequently occurs that the lights soon go out after they have been set. To this fact may be attributed many of the accidents at sea. There should be some action by Congress to provide for an official inspection of the supplies before vessels leave

MUSICAL STUDY IN NEW-YORK

S. N. Griswold, President New-York Conservatory of Music.—Students in New-York have their choice of six nusical schools and every variety of method. Some of the finest teachers of the world can be found here, and if their pupils would devote themselves as systematically and closely to the art of music as they do when they go abroad, foreign conservatories would lose that prestige which they now enjoy at our expense. I prefer the Italian method for voice culture. We have taught no other here for eighteen years. It will be hard to educate the millions into the real enjoyment of classical music, even though you best conductors and give free concerts. A fine composition in sound cannot be compared to an equally fine composition in color in the quality of satis-faction which it affords respectively to the listener and beholder. In other words the eye is more doctle than the ear. I have observed that in trying to cultivate the voice of an uneducated person. The task is all but

THE NEW PLAY AT THE STAR THEATRE. Maurice Barrymore, actor and author. - Everybody has seen awfully kind and I feel like saying,"It is magnificent, but it is not life." Yes, "Nadjezda" is my first play, dess you count some abortive attempts upon English managers a long time ago. It was written at white heat and railroad speed. The latter expression is not purely figurative. It was actually written on the railroad between stations. The original draft is an unsightly manuscript. By the way, the critics say it has been greatly altered and improved since its first presentation. That is possible, since my part in the last scene of the last act was altered, not only verbally but in its entire conception, after I entered upon the stage. I spoke the words that came into my bead, and curiously enough I have since found no occasion to change them. Instead of indulging in brutal invective, overwhelming Nadine with reproaches for her discovered perfldy, Paul Der red sunsets foreshadow disaster and woe. All this crear assumes the resigned, injured air, and all his speech is suited to that rôle. This, I assure you, was gors

the Aldermen and the Roosevelt High License success in the Western States. That would be support of a majority of the Democrats of eloquent language and ornamented profusely with pure afterthought and formulated by my observation of man. I think I sacrificed truth to effect, but that is a venial sin among play rights. Modjeska † I am glad to say she is well satisfied with her dual part. It was not written without a careful study of her characteristics.

MUSIC.

A NEW COMIC OPERETTA. Any attempt to write a drama or an opera on a distinctively American subject, is sure of considerate

treatment at the hands of public and critics. Last night witnessed the production of "a remantic omic opera in three acts," yelept "1776," the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. The production was in German. We give the definition as it appears on the programme and the libretto, and disclaim at once responsibility connected with it. tableau Delaware may, in some minds, justify the one adjective, and a good deal of polyglot dialogue the other, but nothing can defend the use of the noun. In fact. "1776" is a heterogeneous compound, with elements made up of pretty much everything known to the stage, from the " Buffalo Bill " drama to the heroic historical tragedy, the medium of the attempted amalgamation being some music which is itself quite an amusing mosaie. The composer is Mr. Englaender who came from Vienna a year or more ago and celebrated his arrival in this country by bringing out an opera called "The Prince Consort" at the same theatre. It was not long before the Prince abdicated. From the fact that Mr. Englaender came from Vienna it might be imagined Suppé and Millöcker. He had not; he has simply caught up some of their melodic turns. their clever harmonization and their masterly instrumentation, to say nothing of the many subtle ingenuities of composition which make the music of the Pied Pipers of the Austrian capital bewitching, he is as guiltless as the young man who brought out the awful "L' Afrique' at the Bijou two seasons ago. What he has learned from the models of the Vienna school is the form into which to cast his pieces. We had them all last night— the waltz song and the waltz finale; the march with the military evolutions; the chorus of female voices to open the secondact; the couples; and, to cap the climax, some of the calisthenics of Gilbert and Sullivan added

and an astounding thing in English, which stood for "The Magnet and the Churn" in "Pattence."

Almost equally comprehensive were the elements thrust into the play. The historical part of the piece was compassed by the mention of familiar names, the representation of historical scenes, such as the tableau already mentioned, and the Battery, with a view across the Bay, with Staten Island in the background. At the end Washington rode in on horseback, and the chorus sang a badly garbled version of "Hail Columbia." Yet there was much appliance from a numerous audience, and the happy authors were called upon the stage over and over again.

ORGANIZING AGAINST O'BRIEN.

OPPOSITION IN THE COUNTY COMMITTEE. THIRTY-THREE MEMBERS DECIDE TO SUPPORT M. W. COOPER FOR CHAIRMAN.

In response to the following calls the members of the Republican County Committee who are opposed to the election of John J. O'Brien as permanent president of that body met last evening in the Everett Honse: NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1884.

Sin: You are requested to meet some of the members of the Republican County Committee to confer informally upon the subject of permanent organization, at the Everett House, (Room 193) on Tuesday, February 26, 1884, at 8 p. m. Very respectfully.

Horace Russell, S. V. R. Cruzer, Solon B. Smith, Edward Mitchell, Charles N. Tainto Henry G. Leask.

Among those present, in addition to those who had signed the call, were Marvelle W. Cooper, Henry C. Perley, John McClave, James M. Varnum, Joseph L. Perley, Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, Elihu Root, S. V. R. Cooper, William A. Darling, M. L. Hollister, Frederick G. Gedney, William H. Bellamy, Professor J. L. N. Hunt, W. Heagerty, General Joseph C. Jackson, Ethan Allen and James M. Marvin. There were thirty-three in all. The Assembly Districts represented were the HId, VIIth, IXth, XIth, XIIIth, XVth, XVIIth XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst, XXIId, XXIIId and XXIVth. The Vth, it was announced, was in accord with the spiritof the

The caucus was called to order by Mr. Darling. Mr. Stephenson, who was made chairman, said :

Inght, while on the way to New-York, the fog became so thick that he thought it best to run into New-London harbor. The mist lay low on the water and nothing could be recognized a dozen feet from the bows; but overhead stars were visible, impatient passenger asked: "What are you staying here for, captain?" "The fog, sir," was the short but courteous reply. "Fog! there's no fog, captain. Why" (noming skyward) "I don't think I ever saw the stars more clearly." "Very true, sir, but we are not going that way."

Washington, Feb. 26.—It has been decided that Chief Engineer George Melville will accompany the Greeley Relief Expedition as engineer of the advance ship I hetis, which will be commanded by Captain Schley.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Professor Goldwin Smith states that he knows nothing of any appointment states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states of the states of the stream of the states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states of the stream of the states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states that he knows nothing of any appointment is the states of the stream of the county Committee.

The states have was maned calcular with John J. O'Brite than I. I voted for him gladly with John J. O'Brite and II. I voted for him gladly two with John J. O'Brite and II. I voted for him gladly two with John J. O'Brite and II. I voted for him gladly two with John J. O'Brite and II. I voted for him gladly two with John J. O'Brite and II. I voted for him Cooper. Mr. Lawson, from the VIIth, said that the delegation from his district was unanimous for a change. He nominated Theodore W. Dwight. J. P. Rockefeller piedged seven votes from the IXth District against O'Brien. James M. Varnum, from the XIth District, thought Mr. Cooper was a stronger and more available candidate than Professor Dwight. Ex-Assemblyman Henry L. Sprague, from the XIIIth, presented the name of General Lloyd Aspinwall. Justice Gedney, from the same district, favored Mr. Cooper. Messrs. Leask and Hollister, from the XVth District, favored Mr. Cooper. Mr. Heagerty, the representative from the XVIth District, said Mr. Cooper was his second choice. Commissioner Mason nominated John D. Lawson, as one the oldest and most respected members of the party in this city. General Jackson said that there were seven votes from the XVIIIth District that would be tound opposed to O'Brien. Mr. Bellamy, from the XIXth District, said that he had voted for Mr. O'Brien as temporary chalman, but he was satisfied now that he was not the proper man for permanent chalman.

posed to O'Brien. Mr. Beilamy, from the XIXth District, said that he had voted for Mr. O'Brien as temporary chalrman, but he was satisfied now that he was not the proper man for permanent chairman.

Justice Smith, of the XXth District, said that he had been for many years on intimate terms with Mr. O'Brien, and he still had warm friendship for him. He was saitsfied, however, that unless there was a change in the management of the party in this city the voters would take the control in their own hands and overthrow the leaders. They would not take long to decide, either. There would be a repetition of 1882, only emphasized in a greater degree. United States District Attorney Root, from the XXIst District, said that the main point to consider was that William Dowd, when he can for Mayor in 1880, received over 96,000 votes. When John J. O'Brien ran for County Clerk in 1882 he received only 30,000 votes. If he were chosen chairman the party in this city would be practically swept out of sight. Joseph L. Perley, from the XXIst District, declared for Cooper. Mr. stephenson also favored Cooper. He said that he had voted for O'Brien for temporary chairman, but since then he had talked with a number of business men and financiers. Several of these had contributed \$10,000 toward the expense of the Presidential campaign of 1880, and they had teld him that if O'Brien were elected permanent chairman they would not contribute a dollar toward the approaching campaign. Mr. Fitch, of the XXIIId District, declared for Mr. Cooper. James M. Marvin, of the XXIVth District, said that his delegation favored Mr. Cooper. A vote was then had for a candidate for permanent chairman, Marveile W. Cooper received 31 votes and Theodore W. Dwight 2. The vote for Mr. Cooper was then made unanumous. Theodore W. Dwight was nominated for vice chairman. William A. Darling, treasurer, and Solon B. Smith, secretary.

A BLAZE IN BROOKLYN.

DAMAGE OF NEARLY \$150,000 CAUSED INA WIN-

DOW-SHADE FACTORY. A fire broke out in the window-shade factory of Andrew Barricklo, in Hicks-st., between Warren and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, about 7 p. m. yesterday, and did damage amounting to upward of \$150,000. The building is 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, a four-story brick structure. The front occupies a block. It was formerly a tobacco factory, and the building is owned by G. L. Lorrillard. About four years ago Barricklo's shade factory, in Sedgwick-st., was burned and he removed to the Hicks-st. building. About ninety hands were employed. They left work at 5:30 o'clock, and the watchman, Thomas O'Donnell, closed up and had made his rounds twice, finding everything in order, before tha fire broke out.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by the inflammable materials, such as naphtha and camphene, used in shade making. It was first discovered in the south-west corner of the building on the third floor and extended rapidly, by the time the firemen arrived the flames were bursting from the windows on all sides of the top floors. No hose could be run on the roof and all the water which come be got on the fire was poured through the windows. After a little more than an hour of hard work the flames were subdued. All the stock and machinery in the two upper floors were destroyed, and a large quantity of valuable materials in the lower floors was damaged by water william flose, the superintendont, estimated the loss upon manufacturad stock, materials and machinery at about \$110,000, which was \$40,000 above the lusurance. The damage to the building was estimated at \$30,000. The wails all remained standing. making. It was first discovered in the south-west corner

FRIGHTENED PASSENGERS.

New Haven, Feb. 26 .- As the train from Hartford, due at 3:12 p. m., reached the cut under the old depot this afternoon, the coupling of the rear car broke.

The Shore Line train was following close, which alarmed the passengers. Arthur E. Hotohkiss, of Cheshire, jumped from the platform and broke his leg. The Shore Line train struck the rear car, doing no damage further than breaking the windows and frightening the passengers.